TEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY
For September, 1854—This Day will issue (new and original) styles for GERITLEMEN'S DERING HATE.

Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway

MEALIO, HATTER.—If you wish a superior
HAT, finished in the best manner, light and durable, call on
MEALIO, corner of Broadway and Cacal-st, and our word for
M, you will not be disappointed, for we have parroused him
for years.

Knowledge is Power," resterates Knox, as each season the propic become more and more convinced of the superiority of his Hay over all others. There is no mistake but that he has excelled himself this esson, as any one may convinced by calling at children of his stores, No. 523 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulton-st. We are convinced, from the styles he is now offering to his customers, that his HaYs will lead the fashion in the city the present season.

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.

Having decided to put our affairs in liquidation, semined to close our large stock of STAPLE AND PARCY DRY GOODS

within the ensuing sixty days.

We will make great sacrifices to induce purchases of us, as the balance of the stock at the conclusion of the time mentioned WILL BE CLOSED BY AUCTION. MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 12 Vessey and No. 6 Barclay-sta

directly rear of Aster He

CIRCULAR,—HEWIT, COULSON & Co., No. 111
Folton et. and No. 56 Ann-et., would invite the attention of all
purchasers of GLOTHING to their stock for the fall and winter
seasons, which for variety and elegance of style, fine and substantial workmanship, and quality of material, is second to
mone in the city. They offer a large assortment of garments of
various qualities, every garment cut in the best style, and made
in the best manuer, adapted to the wants of all residents in and
visitors to this great metropolia. A choice stock of the newest
and best styles of Cloths, Cassiners and Vostings always on
hand, from which garments will be made to order in the most
approved manner and at the shortest notice. In the getting up
of their Clothing they aim to exact, and not having a magnitcent and costly salestroom, it is the acknowledged superiority of
their Clothing and the very underste prices at which they are
snabled to offer it to which they attribute the rapidly increaling amount of their business. To conclude, they offer a stock
of Clothing suited to the wants of all sorts and conditions of
men, which, to be appreciated, reads but to be worn.

Fall, Clothes, And MANTILLAS, —BRODIE'S CIRCULAR.-HEWIT, COULSON & Co., No. 11

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—BRODIE'S Freat opening day for the Fall Season is fixed for TURDDAY, 5th Sept., on which occasion he will submit for the approval f his lady customers a large and select assertment of novelties, imported end home-made CLOAKS and MANTLES of Velvet look and Satin, in all qualities, plain and embroidered, edies will do well to inspect this magnificent stock before stokesing observers. Ggo. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal and No. 63 Liapenard-sts.

To CITY AND OUT OF TOWN

Buyers of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

We have a beautiful and extensive assortment of Plain
White and
FRENCH GOODS.

Now Marble Stores.

Sti and GJ Broadway.

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadw FALL BOOTS AND SHOES .- WATKINS, No. 114 iton et , has oo hand a magnificent assortment of Boots at ous for Fall wear. They are all manufactured by himse the best meterials, and will wear well. Strangers would to U to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

ell to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

G. R. E. A. T. B. A. R. G. A. I. N. S.

CARPETING 25 per cent. less than Spring Prices.

Elegant Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting from the recent large
action sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New atyles Velvet, 10 to 14 per yard.

New style Tapestry, 8/ to 11/ per yard.

New styles Brussels, 8/ to 10/ per yard.

New styles superfine langrain, 5/ to 7/ per yard.

New styles superfine langrain, 5/ to 7/ per yard.

Ingrain, 2/ to 4/ per yard.

Also a large stock of new patterns Oil CLOTHS, and all other
ode periaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOWINSKERY, No. 456 Brusdway,

near Grand-st., cheap side.

379 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HUMPIREY will
now sell of their stock of Carpets, &c., at the lowest prices,
BIGH TAPESTRY CARPETS. 10/014/,
BIGH TAPESTRY CARPETS. 8/02/2/,
BIGH BRUSSELS. 8/
ALCH BRUSSELS. 8/02/2/,
RICH BRUSSELS. 8/02/2/,
ALCH GAPLY SUPERFINE 6/07/1,
Also, on configuratin, a very large assortment of cheap Ix-Also, on consignment, a very farge assortment of cheap In-GRAINS at 3/ per yard. OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, MATS. &c., equally low. No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

NO, 379 BEGARWAY, corner White-st.

FALL DRY GOODS.—E. H. LEADBEATER, NO.

16 Broadway, let seiling Merinose, Silk Plaide, De Laines,
Blankets, Flannels, Shawle, Lace Curtains, Bombarises &c.,
if great bargains. Purchasers will do well to examine before
urchasing elsewhere.

GOODS FROM AUCTION.-DINING and TEA MANTLE VASES, &c., &c.; GOSLETS, CHAMPAGNES and GLASSES; for sale at prices to suit the times. DAVIS COLLANGEE, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand st.

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILD RIGH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILLIFE'S PATEST.—The subscribes respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of WILDER'S PATEST SALAMANDER SAFE in this city, (Mr. Herring having resigned his patent to Mr. Wilder.) and they assure their customers that not a dollar's worth of property has ever been consumed (in 12 years) in a Safe of their make. They are made in the misst faithful manner, and secured with Jones's World's Fait Lock, Itall's improved, with a key not largor than a two-chiling piece; Day & Newell's celebrated Yale's improved, Broanan's new Lock, or any other that may be desired. A large assurement always on hand, and for sale by STEARN'S & MARVIN, No. 144 and 145 Water-st.

STEARN'S & MARVIN, No. 144 and 145 Water-st.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES .- Th subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Guampiox
Fire and Burglar Proof Sayes, at the old established depit,
where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Romain Proof Saies. Bank Vault Doors, changeable Powder Proof
Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on band and for sale by
Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depoyater-sts.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—
Messrs Syrarss & Marvix Nos 144 and 146 Water-st., con
tinue to make and sell "WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER
SAFE," and are the only persons anthorized, with the exception
of the New-England States, to make and sell the same.

B WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER

G WILDER'S PATENT

B. G. WILDER, Patenton.

SEWING MACHINES.—We will pay a liberal research for correct information whereby we can prove that any person in the City of New York has bought and is using an EXCELSION SEWING MACHINE. The Agent of the Excelsion Company has advertised that they are not men of straw; we Company has advertised that they are not men of straw; we Company has advertised that the state of the door to be deve him. A Company which without owning a single door to be deve him. A Company which without owning a single patent, can unblushingly pirate from four valid patents being ing to us, and effer to guarantee purchasers, may well be suited to use an excellent of the suited by the person shall be allowed to use an Excellsion Machine without paying us damages.

I. M. Sixogra & Co.

No. 325 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES-SEYMOUR'S EXCELSION SEWING MACHINES—SEMBOURS EACH SHORT Which we warrant to give satisfaction and excel all others in the market, for the quality and durability of the work, and the case and facility with which it is done. Our Machine is better made, more durable and less liable to get out of order, and will do more work in a given length of time, and do it better, thus the Singer Machine. We will give satisfactory security to all persons who buy our machines, to held their harmless and free from all claims of I. M. Singer or any other persons. Licensed by Hows, and the money refunded if the machine does not perform all that we agree on. Try one. No. 345 Broadway.

EXCELSION SEWING MACHINE CO.

EXCELSION SEWING MACHINE CO-IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every vari-ety manufactured and for sale at No. 9 Canal-at, by the Hobo-ken Iron Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental Bed-steads from \$4 to \$80. Hat Racks, Chairs, &c. Also, Iron Railing and all kinds of Iron work for buildings.

GENTLEMEN'S SHAWLS,—We have imported (for our sales only) several cases of new and most desirable styles of Gents' TRAVELING SHAWLS, and this day place them on sale at extreme low rates.

Hatters, Astor House, & CO., MELODEONS-WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

The power, brilliancy and richness of tons and elasticity touch of S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Mikloroscopiac them far in advance of any other make in this class of listing them far in advance of any other make in this class of listing them far in advance of say other make in this class of listing mirably adopted to the see of lecture, club or lodge rooms.

Sold at prices, wholessic or retail, which dely competition.

Monace Waters, bole Agent, No. 35 Breadway. WEST FLUSHING .- An auction sale of Cor-

TAGE STEES in this beautiful village will take place on the ground on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 3d, 4th and 5th October, 1854. For particulars see advertisement in a few days, or inquire of Barker & Elliott, No. 3 Nassaust. near Wall et. New-York.

et. near Wall-et. New-1012.

LINENS, LINENS.—Just received a large stock of Fenton's celebrated Shirting Linens: also, Table Damaska, Linen Sheetings, Naphins, Ac. E. H. LEADERTER, Late Leedbeater & Lee, No. Str Brandway, cor. Leonardet. Late Leadbeater & Lee, No. 347 Breadway, cor. Leonard et.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will bold his regular semiweekly Ascrion Sale of STOCKS and BONDS THIS DAY, at 12]

o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

lan see his advertisement in another comm.

'Grisi Schottisch' with a fine Likeness of Madame Grisi, price 38 cents. The complete Opers of Lucre ais Bergis, as performed at Castle Garden, arranged for the piano forte, with Italian and English words, price \$2. Amsterdam of the Opers of Norma, Don Giovanni and Lucis di Lamsermoor, just published sed for sale by BERKY & GORDON, 327 Broadway.

S. Inspect the average and A. Inspect the exterior and classic interior of GEO.
P. Fox's (three II) store, Breadway, No. 321, opposite P sariat, before you look elsewhere for ready-made Dress, Frock, Over or Business Cesta, or saske to measure; Silk, Saria, Velvet, or Plush Vesta; French and English Cassimere Pantaloots. Fox O. P., leads the tailor hounds off the scent; they can 't keep up up with or catch him.

np with or catch aim.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT
GENEN'SBATAAR.—The new fashions in Boys' Costume, brought
out on the let September in Paris, have all been received at
the Bassar. The full styles in Children's Does are exceedingly becoming. School Suits as well us bress Suits furnished
at the briefest notice. Prices moderate. GENEN'S Baznar, No.
515 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel

DIS Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel

MRW MUSIC. — "LILLY WHITE." Song by F.
Buckley, 35 cents. A beautiful and expressive song, the melody of which displays a highly cultivated and popular artistic
taste; Lithograph on Title Fage. "May Pot.Ra" a choice
production by the English Flanies, H. S. May, and performed
by him at his musical solvée with great success, 25 cents.

HORAGE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway,
N. B.—Music sent by mail post-paid.

N. B.—Music sent by siall post-paid.

PARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, MEMPHIS
BARK or Mitt-roup.—Notes on the above Banks taken at 40c.
on the dollar. Bank of Washisram, 50c. All other Banks in
the Union, considered good on the lat of Assaut; taken at par,
E criter's Glothing Whatshouse. Not. 66 and 66 Fulton-6.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Terms graduated to the times, and made to accommodate every class of buyers. An immense assortment of celebrated Pianos and Milliamonous for sale or to rent at a less price than can be had elsewhere. A large variety of the best second-hand Pianos in the market. Prices \$20, \$30, \$30, \$15, \$415, \$410, \$400, \$25, &c. to \$123. Beautiful Piano-Fortes, which have been rented for a short time, will be sold at great bargins. A large discount made from factory prices for each. To suit some purchasers monthly payments taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 335 Broadway.

The CHEAPEST BROCHE SHAWLS ever offered New-York. G. B. Williams & Co., No. 259 Greenwich-st., offer for

: Square Broche Shawl for #4, worth #6; Square Broche Shawl, all wool, for #6, worth #9; Square Broche Shawl, fine and high colors, for #7 26 200 Square Broche Shawl, fine and high colors, for \$7.20 worth \$11;
50 Square Broche Shawl, extra fine, for \$9, worth \$14;
50 Square Broche Shawl for \$12, worth \$16.
Also, everal lots of Long Eroche Shawls, from \$12 to \$39, which are worth from \$5 to \$10 more than the goods are of food (see

100 Printed Cashmere Shawle,
200 Printed Shawle, all Wool.
The above Shawle were bought at Auction for Cash. We are
etermined to sell them at the above extremely low price to
some their immediate sale. SILKS, SILKS,—The subscriber has received and will offer this morning Striped and Plaid Silks at 4/, 5 and 5/ per yard, that are well worth fifty per cent. more rich Plaid and Brocede at 15/, worth \$3; rich Plain Silks at 6/,7/,8/,9 cend 10/, worth from 8/ to 14/; also, Black Silks at great bargains.

61,71,8,9,end 10, worth from 8/10 18/1 Execution at great barraina

E. H. Leadbratter, (late Leadbrater & Lee.)

SUPERIOR TREES AND PLANTS.—WM. R.

PRINCE & Co., Flushing, New York, will send their Name
CATALOGUES for 1854 and 1835 to applicance who inclose stamp.

No. 1. Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flants, &c.,

No. 2. Catalogue of Sees, Dablias, Bulbous and Herbacco,

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No. 2. Catalogue of Sees, Dablias, Bulbous and Sees, Dablias, Bulbous and Sees, Dablias, Bulbo

Plants &c. Aso may be had at No. 113 Chambers et.

LADIEN' BEST KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS
FER PAIR.—Just received, 200 doz. Ladien' best Kid Gloves.
colored, black and white, of every size and warranted of the
best kid, which will be offered this morning at 4 jeer pair.

E. H. LEADELSTER, (late Lesdbeater & Lee.)

No. 34 Broadway, conter of Leonard etc.

No. 99 BOWERY! THE EAGLE! NO. 307 BOWLET: THE EAGLE:

English Velvet Carpets, 11/, 12/, 13/ per yard!

English Tapestry Carpets, 8/, 9/, 10/ per yard!

English Threeply Carpets, 7/6, 8/, 9/ per yard!

6,000 yards beautiful Inarain Carpets, 3/, 4/, 5/ per yard, at

RAM ANDERSON'S, sign of the American Eagle.

RUPTURE. - MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RAD-The Truss.—Marsh & Co. have just received the United States letters-patent for Marsh's Radical Cure Trust that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this city, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducable Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. Marsh & Co., No. 23 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S UNAPPROACHABLE HAIR DYE may be hed at the following places, viz: Reshton, Clark & Co. No. 10 Antor House, Nos. 165, 273 and 511 Brondway, Hagennam, corner of 17th at and Union-square, Milhay's No. 183 Brondway Rushton's, corner Canal and Brondwell, and at the Proprietor's, No. 6 Antor House; where it is also daily applied. SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR, an exquisite POMADE and Liutio, impair to the hair a softness and brilliancy unrivaied. It is prepared in elegant large sized bottles. For sale by the principal druggists, and at the depot, No. 321 Broadway. C. E. Hurchisson, Agent.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Sold wholesale and retail, or applied in nine private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamental Hair Factory, No. 235 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE wishing their Post-Office address changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Dally, Semi-Weekly or Weekly; and club subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

The State Temperance Convention met at Auburn yesterday. Edward C. Delavan was elected President, but declined, and David Wright of Cayuga tock the Chair. The usual committees were appointed, and after a great deal of debate, or rather miscellaneous conversation, they reported in favor of a prohibitory law as the most vital issue of State policy now before the people; that they ask a Legislature that will make such a law, a Governor who will approve it, and magistrates who will enforce it; that in working for this end they disclaim all intention of interfering with existing parties or favoring any one because of its political faith; that they appeal from the veto to the voter, from the Governor to the makers of Governors, to those whose action upon this subject will need no revision; that they approve the course of the Maine Law men in the last Legislature; and that a committee of eight be raised to prepare another prohibitory law, or revise and amend the one passed last winter. Myron H. Clark was then nominated for Governor by acclamation. Then a stormy debate arose upon the proposition to nominate Henry J. Raymond for Lieutenant, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Raymond by 163 votes against 112 for Bradford R. Wood. After appointing a committee to prepare a prohibitory law, and listening to a few speeches, the Convention ad-Journed sine die.

The Diocesan Convention of the State of New-York commenced its session for the present year in St. John's Chapel yesterday morning and was opened with the usual exercises. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. McVickar, one of the Professors of Columbia College. At the opening of his discourse he pronounced a high eulogium upon the late Bishop Wainwright, and in the course of his remarks suggested that no time be lost in filling the vacancy, as the welfare of the Church demanded it. The Rev. Dr. Haight, who has held the office of Secretary to the Convention for the last twenty-three years, resigned, and the Rev. Mr. Eigenbrodt was elected to fill the vacancy. The Rev. Dr. Creighton was chosen President of the Convention by acclamation. There was a movement on foot to adjourn the Convention for a fortnight or more, out of respect to the late Bishop, but the matter did not come before the body. It is more than probable that the Convention will profit by the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. McVickar and elect a Provisional Bishop to fill the vacancy now existing, but as yet nothing has been said openly. The friends of Bishop Onderdonk will, doubtless, use their endeavors to reinstate him, and at all events to stave off the election of Provisional Bishop.

The seceders from the Auburn Anti-Nebraska Convention met again yesterday and passed a series of resolutions very much like those of the "real Original Jacobs," appointed a Committee to prepare an address, and adjourned sine die.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE. We are not surpassed by any other nation in providing special public institutions for the care and cure of the insane. There are now in the United States thirty-two insane hospitals in active operation, and nine others in construction or nearly finished, of which twenty-eight are State institutions, six are for the paupers of the largest cities, three are branches of general city hospitals and chiefly for pay patients, two are incorporated and aided by State subsidies, though dependent upon their earnings, one is designed mainly for the insane of a religious denomination, and the last is that at Washington for the Army and Navy and the District of Columbia; and there may still be added another, which is a small and strictly private asylum, near Boston.

The first American institution of this kind is now upward of a century old. In 1751 the Penn. sylvania Hospital was chartered "for the relief of the sick and the reception and care of luns. "tics." and from its opening in 1756 the insane department has always constituted a prominent part of that noble charity. In 1769 the Colonial Government of Virginia founded the Lunatic As-

sylum at Williamsburg, which was opened for patients in 1773, and was the first institution in America exclusively devoted to the insane. The New-York Hospital was first founded in 1773, but. having been suspended during the war, was reopened in June, 1791, and since 1806 has maintained a separate department for lunatics. The Massachusetts General Hospital, which was incorporated in 1811, established the McLean Asyam in 1818. The Friends' Asylum, at Frankford, Pa., was founded in 1815 and opened in 1817. In 1821, the Bloomingdale Asylum of the New-York Hospital was opened, its inmates having been transferred from the City Hospital. The Kentucky Asylum at Lexington was founded in 1822 and opened in 1824, and in April of the same year the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford. Each year has witnessed the continued increase of these institutions, and their success has led to the establishment of many others. The total number of patients in the various hospitals at the present time is about 6,000, and the aggregate number of all received by each since its opening approximates to 50,000. These noble institutions have been established at great expense, their large edifices having generally been constructed in the best manner, and containing all the modern improvements. Very few of them have cost less than \$100,000 for construction alone, the majority having cost from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and several, like that at Utica, have been much more expensive structures. The pleasure-grounds attached to each usually embrace at least one hundred acres, and those lately established have much more than this. Some of the State Hospitals have over 400 patients, which number has been found altogether too large for one institution-that is, for the proper care of one principal physician-and hence those recently erected are designed for not more than 250.

Although the provisions of the several States for these hospitals are highly creditable to their civilization and liberality, they have not yet accomplished half of what is demanded. Not one State affords accommodation for all of its own insane, nor provides perfectly, nor even sufficiently, for those it actually has in charge. Not more than one-third of the lunatics in the United States are in asylums. Four States-New-Yerk, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio-have each four hospitals; but in neither of these States is such accommodation sufficient, and several States in the South and West have not established even one. The census of 1850 was the first in which the insane were reported by themselves alone, and its returns were as follows: 14,972 whites. 311 free colored, and 327 slaves-total 15,610; and three-fifths of these were born in those States in which they were then living. In regard to the correctness of these statistics, it is the opinion of many superintendents of hospitals and others that they do not include all who should have been returned. We find in the last report of Dr. Ray. of the Butler Hospital, an account of his conversation with an Assistant Marshal of Rhode Island, who described the freaks and delusions of one of his neighbors, but did not report him among the insane, because "he knew some things as well as "ever;" and, as this eminent physician justly remarks, "how many of those who were employed to take the last census were fairly represented by this worthy, it would be needless "to inquire."

The science of successfully treating the insane has of late years been materially improved and extended in the United States by the " Associa-"tion of Medical Superintendents" of the several hospitals, which was organized at Philadelphia in 1845, and has since met annually. Of its sessions for the last five years, one was held at Bos ton on June 18, 1850, one at Philadelphia on May 21, 1851, one at New-York in May, 1852, one at Baltimore on May 3-10, 1853, and one at Washington on May 9, 1854. Great good has been accomplished by these meetings, in producing a greater uniformity in the care of patients and the construction of hospitals and from the general interchange of ideas and experience among its members. In re gard to the supposed increase of insanity, the Superintendents are not fully agreed. This point is not readily susceptible of direct proof, and it can only be satisfactorily settled by statistics which are not yet sufficiently accurate and complete to be entitled to much confidence. On the contrary, the conclusions to which they have led are marked, with scarcely a single exception, by positive error and deception, and hence are esteemed of little value by scientific physicians. However, many of these whose opinions are entitled to high respect believe that insanity is now increasing in most, if not all, civilized communities. Esquirol, whose extensive observation was characterized by a practical sagacity that his never been surpassed, always contended that in-sanity is one of those diseases which result, in a great measure, from the peculiar influences of civilization, and have been steadily increasing with every advance of the race in knowledge and refinement. Especially in this country it would seem that insanity is on the increase, arising from excessive devotion to business. hereditary transmission, intemperance and vicious indulgences. Although it is rarely the case that insanity is produced by any one cause alone, yet it sometimes re sults from excessive intemperance, and this is among the most incurable forms of mental disease Macnish has reported the case of one who replied to the remonstrances of his friends: "Your re-"marks are just and too true; but I cannot resist temptation. If a bottle of brandy stood at one "hand, and the pit of hell yawned at the other, "and I were convinced that I would be pushed in as sure as I took one glass, I could not refrain. You are very kind; I ought to be grate-"ful for so many kind, good friends; but you may spare yourselves the trouble of trying to reform "me; the thing is out of the question." It is to prevent the existence of such cases as this, as well as to promote general sobriety and morality, that this journal has taken its stand in favor of coercive legislative measures for temperance; and such will ultimately be enacted throughout the Union. Then there would be little necessity for founding any such institution as the "United States Inebriate Asylum." which, as we mentioned last week, is about to go into

Most of the publications on insanity consist of the annual reports of the various hospitals, which usually contain, in addition to the statistics of patients, such observations of their physicians as they deem worthy of stating to their co-laborers, in respect to their experience and discoveries. But few distinct treatises have been published, and these chiefly in England. Of periodicals exclusively devoted to this subject, we are not aware of more than two-The American Journal of Insenity, published quarterly by the New-York

operation.

State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, which was com menced in 1844, and the English Journal of Psy-

chological Medicine, conducted by Dr. Winslow. The benefits resulting to society from the confinement of the insane in hospitals are everywhere appreciated, and no attempt to discontinue any such institution has ever been made. In both the Old and New Worlds, they were originally founded by private benevelence, and when their success was manifest, they received liberal assistance from the public treasury. The action of various governments has, in effect, decided that the pauper insane are morally if not legally the wards of the State. To such an extent has this sentiment been adopted in this country, that Congress at its last session passed a bill "making a grant of ten million acres of the public lands to the several States for the benefit of indigent 'insane persens;" but this was vetzed by Mr.

Pierce on the ground of its unconstitutionality. The direct benefit to the patients is shown by the statistics of their improvement and cure. In several of our best hospitals, about one-half of all admitted have been fully restored to sanity, and again become useful members of society. Such success calls upon the State Legislatures to make all necessary provisions for this unhappy class, and upon our benevolent citizens for a remembrance, in their donations, of the institutions for the treatment and cure of these unfortunates.

SUPPLY AND PRICE OF COAL.

Eight years since-when Lead was supplied so cheaply that we had already become exporters of it to all parts of the world-when Iron was being supplied by our own manufacturers so abundantly that the import was gradually declining and would speedily have altogether ceased-and when the supply of Coal was so abundant as to afford every reason for believing that from year to year it would be more cheaply furnished, because of steady improvement in the modes of pro duction-eight years since, we say, Mr. Walker furnished to the Senate, then engaged in the discussion of his tariff bill, a statement of the amount of taxation imposed upon our people by reason of the excess of prices for various commodities beyond what they could be supplied for, had we what he called perfect freedom of trade. The excess in the price of lead was, as he pretended to show, more than the whole selling price-that in the price of nails and many other articles of iron was nearly equal to the whole price at which they were sold-and the tax paid by coal consumers, by reason of the protective duty, exceeded, according to his tables, by probably a million of dollars, the whole sum received by the coal producers at the various places of production. Men who were being regularly supplied at one dollar per tun, found to their surprise that they were paying a tax of nearly two dollars in excess of the price at which they would be supplied were Protection only abelished. In this manner did Mr. Walker show, to the satisfaction of the Sham Democracy, that the people at large were paying more than a hundred lions for Protection-and it was by help of this enormous fraud that his bill was passed through Congress.

Eight years have since elapsed, and lead now sells at more than double the price at which it sold when lead miners were protected by a duty of three cents per pound. Pig iron now sells at a higher price than could be obtained for it when the duty was nine dollars per tun; and coal commands a higher price than it did at any period during the existence of the tariff of 1842; and thus, instead of a reduction of prices consequent upon the adoption of British free trade, we have a

great increase of them. If our readers desire to know why this is so, they need only recur to the fact that in 1850, before the mines of California came to aid in staving off the effects of the tariff of 1846, that measure had fairly commenced to operate in closing up the mills, mines and factories of the country. The domestic production of lead had fallen to one-half of what it had been in 1846. That of iron had fallen from 850,000 tune to less than half a million, and the domestic consumption of cotton had fallen from 531,000 bales to 404,000 bales. Everything thus gave token of an approaching revulsion; but, fortunately for the Sham Democracy, California gold came in, and that was speedily followed by the discovery of the gold mines, both of which tended largely to advance prices and of course to increase the amount of duty paid on foreign merchandise under an ad valorem tariff, and thus to give to our manufacturers the Protection that had been denied by the Government. The poor Democrats who in 1850 had been to so great an extent sold out by the sheriff, were past recovery, but the rich money-lenders who had purchased their mills and furnaces were now enabled to add to their already large fortunes-and thus was the mission of patent Democracy accomplished. Cotton mills now flourished, and the consumption of last year was, as we see, about 75,000 bales greater than it was seven years since, when it should have doubled, and would have done so had the tariff of 1842 remained the law of the land. The production of iron gradually grew again, and it is now probably rather more than it was eight years since, whereas it should be far more than double what it then was, and our people should now be obtaining good American bars for \$50 a tun instead of paying \$70 or \$80 for bad English ones. What has been the course of things in regard to coal, as far as its prices in this market are concerned, we exbibited yesterday; what it has been as respects the domestic production and the great market of the country at large, we propose now to show; and as it is a subject that occupies at the present moment much of the public attention, we have endeavored to collect all the information necessary to the formation of an accurate judgment as to the original causes of the present scarcity and increase of price.

In the following table the reader will see at a glance the quantity sent to market from the several Anthracite regions-the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Susquehanna-from 1844 to the present time, and the cargo prices of Schuylkill Coal at the port of shipment, Philadelphia:

hipment, Philadelphia:

Tune Shipped. Red Ash.
1844 1.831.00 \$3.62
1845 2.023.000 3.80
1847 2.023.000 4.25
1847 2.021.000 4.00
1847 3.009.00 3.63
1848 5.009.000 3.63
1849 5.009.00 4.10
1859 3.356.000 3.50
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"The increase at this time in 1849 was, as we observe by the monthly table now before us, very temporary, having been preceded and followed by the same low prices that had charactagined the previous year.

The quantity sent to market in 1841 and '42 averaged, for the two years, a million of tune, most universal ruin among the people who sent it. By 1845, as is here shown, it had doubled, but the demand had not grown with the supply, and the price continued very low; and it was not until 1846 that it attained such a point as to make it remunerative to the parties engaged in the trade. The iron manufacture of that year had risen to 850,000 tuns, as stated by Mr. Walker, having almost quadrupled since 1842; and in that fact is found the secret of the coal trade having become remunerative in the face of an increase of supply from one million in 1841 and '42 to almost three millions only five years later. With 1848 we have the commencement of the downward movement in price, and this was continued steadily through 1849-'50 and '51, during the whole of of which period the iron trade was in a state of decline, accompanied by a corresponding decline in the demand for, and price of, coal, until it at length reached a point that proved ruinous to a large portion of the people engaged in the production of this important commodity-the price of a tun of the best fuel in the world, after having traveled more than one hundred miles to market, having been less than that of a cord of pine wood. the poorest of all fuel. Why, however, it will be asked, should these

people have gone on to increase their quantity so rapidly, in the face of a declining market-say from 3,300,000 tuns in 1849 to 4,900,000 in 1852 f To furnish an answer to this question it will be necessary to state what is the ordinary course of things in the preparation of a coal mine for operation. Until recently, it has generally, as we are informed, been calculated that coal might begin to be sent in about a year from the time the spade had been first put into the ground. With the gradual development of the trade, however, more extensive and expensive works are found to be requisite, and it is precisely as capital has thus been applied to the business that the commodity has been cheaply furnished. Many of the works recently established have cost, as we are informed, from \$50,000 to \$100,000, while one that is as yet but very partially in operation has, we are assured, already cost much more than the latter sum. To expend so large an amount of money on a spot upon which but few can work, requires, of course, much time; and in various instances two years have been required to reach the point of commencing to send coal to market, and a third year to get the mine into full operation. In one case that has been mentioned to us of a very extensive and coatly operation, three years have already been required, and the first tun of coal is only now about to go to market, while another year will still be required to get the concern started on the footing proposed by the parties engaged in the operation.

It will now be seen by our readers that to provide for an increased demand requires two years, if not even more, of preparation; and that, therefore, that required for the increase of 1851 must have commenced in 1849, and that of 1852 in 1850, if not even in 1849. In the midst, however, of all this preparation, the market had in a great degree been annihilated. Not only had furnaces and mills ceased to be built, but great numbers went out of operation, and very many passed through the rude hands of the Sheriff; and the consequence to the coal trade was seen in the fact that the men who had given their means to the opening of mines, the building of houses, and the erection of steam engines, found themselves bankrupt, and were, to a great extent, sold out in their turn by the Sheriff. The consumers of fuel were very cheaply supplied, but it was at the cost of the ruin of a large portion of its producersmen than whom a more active, determined, and indefatigable race cannot, as we are assured, be found in the Union. The times of 1841 had returned. British free trade had prostrated them then, and it did so now again.

California gold next came in to raise the prices of cloth and of iron-to start the old furnaces and mills, and to promote the building of new ones. The duties on foreign commodities being ad raiorem, they rose, of course, with the rise of foreign prices and declined with their depression, and thus it has been that Protection has been given when it was least needed, and withdrawa when most required. In 1850, when our farnaces were thrown out of blast, prices abroad were very low, and so were the duties. In 1853, when the emigration of miners to Australia had greatly raised the prices, and when freights were also bigh, the duties rose to a point that would in 1850 bave been Protective. Such is the beautiful operation of our British free trade tariff, which seems to have been specially a sanged for the destruction of our own manufacturers and for the enrichment of their foreign rivals, so soon as the domestic competition has been destroyed.

Its effect on the coal trade was seen in the fact that from 1849 to 1852 preparation for increase was entirely suspended. The founderies of the coal region, that but a few years before had been taxed to their utmost capacity, were now idle, and the consequence is shown by the fact that, whereas in the two years from 1849 to 1852 the increase had been 1,500,000 tuns, that of 1852 was but 200,000, when, but for the disastrous effect of the tariff of 1846 in closing mills and furnaces, it might readily have been 1,000,000, or even more. With 1852 came an increased demand, with restoration of prices to the point at which they had stood in 1846, and then again preparation began afresh to be made; but the increased demand consequent upon the sudden increase in the supply of gold and large consumption of coal by vessels employed in distant trade, could not at once be supplied. Three whole years had been lost by the destruction of the men engaged in the trade in 1850 and 1851-and to that loss is due the present high price of fuel. Its consumers are now paying the tax imposed upon them for the maintenance of British free trade. Three years since they had coal so cheap that they ruined the producers; but nobody, that we heard of then pitied the latter. They had, as it was said, over-traded-that is, they had provided for an increase of trade that did not come. Now they are charged with under-trading for the purpose of raising prices, and because our people are now obliged to pay out of their own purses for ruining so many active, intelligent and industrious men, an outcry is raised against those who remain, and they are denounced as monopolists, in face of the fact that the increased supply from the Schuylkill and Lehigh alone, for the present year, is already about 530,000 tuns!

We beg our readers to mark the fact that the tariff of 1842 was denounced because it tended to raise prices, and that that of 1846 was substituted in its place for the purpose of reducing the taxes on consumers by lowering prices; that the effect thus far attained has been to double the and the price was so low as to have caused al. price of lead-to destroy for a considerable part

of the time the competition for the supply of the market with iron, and to keep the trade always in precisely that condition of suspense which forbids the investment of the capital required for largely increasing the supply and reducing the price, which is now as high as it was in the period of the great British railroad speculation of 1846-and that it has added more than fifty per cent. to the price of fuel. Had the tariff of 1846 remained unheard of, the supply of coal would before this time have reached ten millions of tune, and the demand would have kept pace with the supply-the destruction of 1850-51 would have been avoided-and our people would now be supplied, as we confidently believe, at lower prices than even in 1846, as the machinery for its extraction and transportation would have been greatly improved.

Nevertheless, in face of these facts, proving that Protection is the true road to cheapness, we hear everywhere a cry for more free trade!

The Evening Post attempts to answer the ar ticle on Coal in our last, giving citations in our language and commenting at length. In so doing it

1. Conceals the fact shown by our article that the present duty on Coal was not imposed by Protectionists, but by avowed Free Traders,its own party,-carried into power by the election of Polk and acting under the lead of Robert J. Walker. They abolished the Whig Protective Tariff and erected in its stead one which they declared to be levied for Revenue only. The Post's article assumes throughout that the present Coal duty is one for which Protectionists are somehow responsible, when in fact it was carried over our heads and against our most strenuous opposition.

2. The Post does not allow its reader's to know that we proved, by full and fair citations from the New-York Prices Current, that Coal ruled decidedly lower in our market under the Whig Protective duty of one dollar and a half per tun specific, than under the lowest duties preceding or under the much reduced Free Trade Revenue Ad Valorem duty imposed in 1846 and ever since retained.

3. It talks of Coal as now "protected by high duties against competition from abroad,' intimates that the duty is three dollars and a half per tun, states that the present price is "developed" "under a Protective Tariff," &c., &c., in defiance of the fact which we "developed" and The Post carefully concealsnamely, that the actual average rate of duty paid on imported Coal during the two last fiscal years was a trifle under sixty-fice cents per tun. Such is exactly the extent of "this oppressive burden"-this "punishment"-which The Post represents as the main cause of the present high price of Coal! Are these things honest? Does not The Post walk in craftiness and seek victors at the expense of truth?

-We might proceed to show how utterly fallacious is The Post's representation that we might supply ourselves with Coal from Europe shipped as ballast to lighter fabrics at as low a rate of transportation as is charged from Philadelphia. It is true that a few thousand tuns are or may be thus shipped; but any demand for shipping half the Coal now burned in this country would carry up freights from Liverpool to a point above even the present high price of Coal. But we waive further controversy until we can find antagonista who do not deliberately ignore the facts of which they are perfectly aware.

The rush of foreigners and foreign ideas of liberty into this country give rise to a history that will not coalesce with that of Bancroft in his conleur-de-rose accounts of the American devotion to that goddess. We have had the spectacle of church burnings, but they were the episodes of a street fight, in which the party acting as incendiary had suffered the loss of some of their friends killed brutally by their antagonists. But to threaten in cold blood to burn down a house consecrated to religious purposes is something new, and that novelty has just shone out in Cincinnati. It seems that the Presbyterians fitted up a building near White Plains, Twelfth Ward, incinnati, with a Sabbath school. The second Sunday after the school was opened a party of Germans waited upon the officers of the school and requested them to close it! This German was not complied with, of conr next Saturday night the school-room was entered by persons who tore up the school-books and broke up and threw out the furniture into the street. The trustees determined to open a fresh school. But, not to multiply details, the Germans informed them that they would destroy the school afresh and KILL the parties! Some friends of the trustees, finding war-to-the knife so declared, themseives opened the campaign, and attacked two houses occupied by Germans. A riot ensued. Among other things, three men were shot, but not fatally wounded. But the school is to be opened next Sunday; so should it be, come what may,

Comment on such a circumstance seems impossible. The attempt of foreigners just redeemed from bondage at home and welcomed to Freedom and Equality, thus to stab Liberty. seems to palsy ordinary condemnation from its very monstrosity.

Another fugitive slave case is before Mr. Commissioner Ingraham of Philadelphia, whose huge loyalty to the South caused him once to pack off to the region of chains and whips a wrong man. A sharp look-out must be kept upon the doings of this "Democratic"

The negro claimed in the present instance is named Henry Massy, the "property" of Franklin Bright, Queens County, Md. He was arrested at Harris-burg, Pa. The District Attorney, J. C. Vandyke, appeared for the claimant, and D. P. Brown and W.

A. Jackson for the fixture. W. E. Lynch of Kent Island, Queen Anne Co. Md., swore to Bright's ownership of the chattel in question. It seemed, however, that the negro was left by the father of the claimant Franklin Bright, to his brother Joseph Bright, who died last summer leaving a will, but the negro was not specified in it, and the estate is not yet settled. Wm. Birly, a Deputy Marshal, who assisted to seize the chattel, testified that the chattel said he was a chattel, or in other

words, owed service to Bright. Commissioner Ingraham this time was in no extra hurry to pack of the chattel, and required an affidavit from the of the facts which it relied on, and on the affidavi being made, postponed the further hearing until Mon-day. The trial was quietly conducted—but two black persons present, and but few whites. Virtue, Liberty and Independence is the motto of Pennsyl-

The Connecticut Fairfield County Agricultural Society holds its Fair in Stamford on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th insts. The Rev. E. H. Chapin and others address them this afternoon (27th inst.) at 2 o'clock. Mr. Barnum is President of the Soolety.